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NO. 37.

POETRY.

SHOULD MAN BE PROUD.

Should man be proud?—Go ask the great—
The great in wealth, in power, or name—
You will not find with all their state,
The true in heart, or pure in fame.
The world with its infectious breath,
Hath seeped with the taint of sin—
Take marble o'er the place of death,
Though fair without, all's vile within.
Should man be proud?—Go ask the grave,
The cold, the lone, down-trodden tomb,
Where sleep the monarch and the slave,
In kindred dust and gloom—
Go to the place where thousands sleep
In still oblivion's midnight shroud,
And o'er the wreck of being weep,
And ask it there—Should man be proud?

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

We have seen in one or two papers a long story with a good moral. It is substance as follows:—A poor man was employed for small wages by a wealthy and benevolent Quaker, who furnished him likewise with a cow, to be paid for at a stipulated price in work. Provisions being then at a very high price, the poor man found the proceeds of his labor insufficient to maintain his family, and provide food for his cow also, although the latter was indispensable to the subsistence of the former. Sitting brooding over his hopeless lot one evening, after returning from the labors of the day, fatigued in body and despairing in mind, his reflections were desponding in the extreme. He mentally exclaimed to himself, 'my employer, the Quaker, has enough and to spare: if I ask him perhaps he will give me something—but I cannot, I yet owe him for the cow—I will ask him to take back the cow—no! my family will starve, my poor wife, your illness prevents you from assisting me to get bread for my little ones. I must do something.' With the intention of disclosing his situation to the Quaker, and asking him for relief, he started for his dwelling; but on approaching the house, the well filled store house and sacks of wheat and hay came to his mind, and at the same time he thought that it would be easy to take home a load of hay on his back, and put off, for the present, the pain of disclosing his situation. He went to one of the stacks, and threw off some of the hay, but while thus employed, his conviction that he was doing wrong was so pungent, that he could not help exclaiming, 'honesty is the best policy, but—my cow will die.' The Quaker, in the mean time, had come from his house, and stood near, watching his operations. In a few moments he came down, bonded up the hay, and started for home, still exclaiming, 'honesty is the best policy.' After going a few rods, he faced about, saying to himself with much emotion, 'honesty is the best policy, but my cow may—must die,' and returning with the hay, deposited it in the place where it was taken from. The next morning a load of hay was driven to the poor man's door, and deposited in the yard by the Quaker's sons, one of whom delivered to him a letter from their father. It reads thus: 'Friend, thou has truly said, honesty is the best policy, but I would add, that thy cow shall not die. Ask what thou want and thou shall surely obtain.' The Quaker kept his promise; and the man was helped by him, and is now an independent farmer.

Indian Fun.—One of the earliest settlers of the country around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edward Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest, and lived with them in much harmony; frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake, as he had occasion. One stout fellow, by the name of Bigbear, had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, and was often there. The Colonel, having occasion to visit some distant shore of the lake, employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return, they passed near a high, yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep and basking in the sun. The Indian gave a penetrating look at the Colonel, and thus inquired, 'Raymond love fun.' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well then Raymond love fun; mind Indian and hole a glum.' So he rowed along silent and slow, and cut a crotch stick from a bunch of hazels upon the bank. 'Steady now, hole a glum,' Raymond said he, as he clapped the crotch stick to the neck of a serpent, that was asleep close to the edge of the water. 'Take um now Raymond, hold fast.' The Colonel then took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down, while Bigbear tied up a little sack of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein. He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and touching fire to the match, gave orders to let um go. At the same time pushing the canoe off from the shore; the snake being startled crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately then stood upon and clapped his hands making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpent, who all in a moment disappeared. Now look Raymond, now look, see fun,' said he;

and in about a minute the powder exploded, when there was, to be sure, fun alive. The snakes, in thousands, covering the rocks, all hissing, rattling, twining, writhing, and jumping in every way imaginable! Colonel Raymond burst into a loud laugh that echoed across the lake, pleased alike with the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention. But Bigbear, from the beginning to the end, was as grave as a judge, not moving a muscle, and having not the least show of risibility in his countenance. This is truly characteristic of the American aborigines; what causes the greatest excitability of laughter in others, has no effect upon them, they remain sober, sedate, and fixed as a bronzed statue. They may love fun, but never in the smallest degree exhibit that character in their looks.

From the Mauch Chunk Courier.
THE LAZY BULL IN HARNESS.

As it frequently happens that our plain, unpolished backwoods countrymen, by their awkwardness, and comparative ignorance of things appertaining to city life, expose themselves to the smiles, if not the ridicule of our citizens, whose opportunities have given them a superior knowledge of the world in some things; so, on the other hand, an occasional instance of the ignorance of our citizens, in the ordinary affairs of life in the country, sometimes excites no small degree of mirth among these honest backwoods-men.

A young gentleman, of a wealthy family, in the city of Philadelphia, having an extensive landed property in one of the northern counties of Pennsylvania, took up his residence on a farm in the neighborhood, to take charge of it. He possessed an excellent education, and extensive literary attainments, to which were added the advantages of a tour in Europe. But, however well versed in literary or commercial pursuits, or even in the theory of agriculture, he was inexperienced in the practical management of our new country farmers, and his notions of experimenting frequently came in collision with the plodding course of his man, whom he had hired to carry on the work of his farm.

It happened that he had among his stock of cattle, a large, sturdy bull, which, according to his rigid notions of economy, appeared to be rather an unprofitable tenant of his fields; and he accordingly remarked to his man one day that he thought it no more than fair that he should be put to work and made to earn his living. The good for nothing, lazy lubber, said he, is bellowing about the fields idle, while the oxen have to work and toil to earn something for him to eat in winter. It was in vain that the farmer remonstrated—telling him that cattle were not good to work unless subdued and trained to the yoke when young; that a truly ungovernable temper of the bull, finally, would not submit to control when he had run at large to his age, and that even if he had been broke to the yoke, he had no mate to work with him. The gentleman, however, persisted in his experiment; said he thought a bull that could pull like him, could be made to pull stoutly. So, away he went to the harness-maker, and got a harness made of suitable form and size; had the lazy bull drove into the yard, caught, and duly rigged in his new harness, and placed before a yoke of oxen to assist in harrowing a piece of fallow ground.

As the farmer predicted, however, the bull refused to draw. Neither coaxing, scolding, punching, or whipping, would induce him to pull. He took a decided stand, and there he stood. The gentleman and his farmer nearly exhausted their strength at bawling and bawling him, but all to no purpose; he would not budge—and the oxen being afraid of his majesty, hung back also. The gentleman at length declared, that if the lazy brute was too obstinate to assist the oxen, he should work alone. He then renewed the attack, but the bull stood his ground as early as ever, and convinced the gentleman that he had an energetic, a firm, and unbending antagonist to contend against.

At length, however, getting tired of the continual bawling and banging applied to his hack and sides, the bull, seeing himself free from the company of his more servile fellow laborers, started off upon a full center. Away he went, across the field, regardless of the howl and glee of his master, and away went the harrow after him, jumping and bounding from one hillock to another, over the hollows, and thumping against the stumps and stones, till arrived at the extremity of the field, the bull, as he was wont to do, leaped the enclosure, with the harrow at his heels, tearing down the fence, and scattering the rails as it bounded after him. On he went, over fences and fields, as reckless of all obstacles as the bull in Chesham street, till he had completely divested himself of his new harness, when he sought the rest of the herd, on a distant part of the farm, and resumed his station among them in triumph. The harness and harrow having been scattered in fragments over the fields, the bull once more at liberty, the gentleman abandoned the idea of subjecting such an unruly brute to the discipline of the harrow, while the honest farmer with an air of exultation tauntingly remarked, that it was the first time he ever saw a lazy bull in a harness, and he guessed he'd

have a tough job on't to break that arse harrer to the harrow, any how.

I have often thought that the affair of harnessing the bull was not without its moral. Every man is best fitted to fill the station, and act the part in life, with which his habits and the circumstances of his education have rendered him familiar.

I might carry the subject still farther and hint at the manner in which people are liable to err by putting a man forward to fill one station because he has shown himself eminently suited for another of a different kind, and illustrate the folly of supposing that merely because he can push valiantly, he would make a capital leader to harness up before a well trained team, where ten to one, he will act the part of the sullen, but furious and undisciplined bull in the harness.

Adding Machine.—A machine has lately been invented and patented, by Mr. Daniel Kohler, of Sunbury, Pa. which will add and subtract any numbers or sums, from an unit up to any number or sum required. It is said to be "one of the quickest and truest instruments invented (if any of the kind are invented), to calculate lumber, add the cargo of ships, boats, wagons, or any thing of the kind. It may also be applied to the adding of book accounts, amount of bills, &c. &c. In short the machine can be used wherever addition is required. It works so exactly and correctly that it will not err an unit in a million. A child that knows the figures from 1 to 100, will be, in most all cases, able to attend the machine. The inventor assures the public that he will add boards as fast as our raftsmen can handle them in the usual manner, and tell the whole amount or number of them, in a moment."

The above statement is certified to be correct by sixteen respectable witnesses.

Forms and Cough.—It is stated in the London Lancet, that a paper was lately read to the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, by M. Bousquet, giving an account of a girl 12 years old, who had been treated for pulmonary consumption—one day after having eaten of salad, cucumbers, &c. a slight purging came on, by which two balls of worms, as large as a hen's egg, were voided; after which she lost her cough and was entirely well.

NEW ENGLAND.

In the several factories at Lowell, Massachusetts, a capital of five and a half millions of dollars is invested. Nearly 6,000 persons are employed in them, 4,500 of whom are all females. Two of the companies, with nine mills, consume 240 bales of cotton every week, and manufacture 295,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. The Merrimack company consume 5,000 tons of coal and 1,400 cords of wood per annum. The total annual consumption of cotton by all the mills is 32,604 bales, and the amount of cotton cloth made in the year is 36,244,000 yards. The annual consumption of anthracite coal is 7,100 tons; of charcoal, 5,000 bushels; of wood, 35,000 cords; of oil, 26,000 gallons. The weekly salaries of the female operatives amount to \$14,805 75—the weekly salaries of the male operatives to \$13,800—total per week, \$428,728 75; total per annum, \$1,493,894 00! These facts are derived from a statement recently published in the Bunker Hill-Aurora.

A Singular Occurrence.—Most of those who have seen the beautiful serpent at Peale's Museum, which is exhibited as the great Anaconda, will recollect that in the snug quarters allotted to him, there are two blankets, on one of which he lies and the other is covered over him in cold weather. Strange to say the night before last, after Mr. Peale had fed the serpent with a chicken according to custom, the serpent took it into his head to swallow one of the blankets, which is a seven quarter one, also, and this blanket he has now in his stomach. The proprietor feels much anxiety; and the public will also be curious, it is probable, to know how this strange meal will suit the gentleman's digestive powers.—N. F. Cour.

THE CONQUEST OF RELIGION.

Of its most difficult conquests, indeed, a large portion is overlooked by the human eye. While the evil done in its name is seen by all, and dwelt upon in triumph by the adversary—it's pure and holy conquests are often effected in stillness and silence: in the abode of poverty, in the obscurity of humble and retired life. Who is there that has seen a true Christian, in his life and in his death?—Who, that has seen the "holy calm" that sheds itself over that soul, where grace has triumphed over passion, where envy and hatred, and pride, are sounds unknown? Who, that has seen the bright and holy glow of devotion diffused over the countenance? Who, that has heard the fervid accents of a Christian prayer? Who, that knows the joy of a Christian's communion with his Maker, the devout aspirations of a soul which is the temple of the Holy Spirit, adorned and sanctified by the love and abiding gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit?

And yet more, who, that has seen that sight on which angels gaze with joy; that hallowed bed where a Christian renders up his soul, as to a faithful Creator; where with no vain display, no idle rapture, the dying saint, knowing of a truth, that he is faithful who promises, relies in the last awful scenes of life, with humble confidence, on that hand which has borne him through all the storms and struggles of his earthly pilgrimage, and which will now cheerfully and comfort him, in his passage through the dark valley of the shadow of death? This is, not what Christianity can do, but what it does day by day—not what it does for the learned and enlightened Christian only, but what it does, to shed light and joy over the humble abode of the lowly and ignorant.

ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BY

Mr. R. F. McConaughy,
At the celebration of the 4th of July, 1884,
by the "Gettysburg Guards."

(Published by request of the Company.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The reader, as he looks over the historic page, often stops to examine more particularly some extraordinary event:—Extraordinary, either from the time in which it occurred, or from the circumstances attending it; and calculated to exert an extensive influence upon the character and destiny of a nation. The attentive consideration of such events is both interesting and instructive. To cherish the memory of them, where they have been highly auspicious, is often useful. It tends to make man feel more fully their value, and impress upon him the necessity for the practice of those virtues which are the safe-guards of his rights and privileges. Hence the observance of national deliverances. In thoughtful minds the anniversary recurrence of these eventful periods cannot fail to produce peculiar sensations, sensations often more strong than those of the original era; because succeeding years have more fully displayed the value, and confirmed the possession, of what was, at first, but imperfectly understood, and not fully enjoyed.

Such, gentlemen, is the occasion which has this day called us together. With the annual revolution of the seasons we have once more met to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence; to recall to memory the scenes of the revolution, and the actors in those scenes; and by contrasting the state of our country at that time with its present prosperity, to fill our hearts with joy for present privileges, and at the same time make us prize them more highly, and guard them more watchfully, on account of the dangers through which they were obtained. What, then, must be our feelings upon this occasion? They must be indeed of a mixed kind—Joyful, when we look at our present free and prosperous situation; lumbing, when we consider what we once were. Let us then, under the influence of these feelings, take a short view of our situation previous to the act we have this day met to celebrate; and by comparing it with the present, see whether we have not been prospered beyond any other people.

It is but little more than two centuries since the first permanent settlement was made in this country. In 1607, a settlement was made in Jamestown, of about one hundred persons. From this small beginning, in the short period of two hundred years, this powerful nation has arisen. They were a small band in the midst of enemies, and surrounded with difficulties of every kind. They had to contend not only with all the wants incident to a new settlement, thousands of miles from the habitations of civilized men, and to guard against the machinations of a crafty and vindictive enemy, (for the vengeance of the Indian never slept) but they were also harassed by internal dissensions. Amid all these difficulties, the little colony struggled on, increasing in number, wealth and resources. New colonies were formed, and soon the whole scene was changed. Cities, towns and villages sprang up in the midst of the wilderness, and the hum of business and of pleasure arose, where but a few years before naught but the cry of the wild beast had been heard. All this time the mother country had been idly looking on, contented with sending men to govern them; she had no further interference in their affairs. But she now saw them becoming strong, and wished to make them bear part of her burdens. Taxation was resorted to. Then it was that a flame was kindled, which was never extinguished until it ended in our revolution. The colonists petitioned and remonstrated. Taxation without representation, was to them incomprehensible. "Let us alone," said they, "we ask no aid from the mother country, and while we are not represented we should not and will not be taxed." This was the language of men who knew their rights, who asked no more than every Briton enjoyed, and who would be content with no less. Better would it have been for Great Britain, had she then listened to the voice of reason and justice; but the Ministry were obstinate. True the

duty on stamps, and some other duties, were repealed, but the duty on tea was retained, small in itself, and the payment of which few in community would have felt. It was the principle they contended for; it was the right of taxation they denied. They refused to pay. British soldiers were sent to enforce the demand,—

Contentions arose, and we were hurried into a revolution. With a population of three millions, without allies, and without resources, we had to contend with one of the most powerful nations of the old world.

With the particular occurrences of that eventful period, and its successful termination, after a season of doubt and danger, you are all acquainted. There is one thing, however, to which I would now call your attention. It is to that act which we have this day met to celebrate. The time and circumstances under which it was done; the peculiar state of public feeling; the desire of reconciliation with, and the duty which they thought they owed, the mother country; the unpromising appearance of affairs; and the personal danger attending all those concerned in it.—All combine to make it one of the brightest pages of moral heroism to be met with in the history of any country. Who were the men concerned in it? They were the representatives of the people; men who stood high in public estimation for talents and integrity; and whose love of Country & of Liberty, overbalanced all other considerations, and led them to overlook personal advancement, and disregard personal danger for their country's good. For what other considerations could have influenced them? Every thing depended upon the issue of the contest: they had every thing to lose, and nothing but liberty to gain. Many of them men of wealth, their fortunes, and more than that, their lives, depended upon success, and success was almost hopeless. Such men, under such circumstances, drew up and sent forth to the world a Declaration of Independence. Having it upon the broad foundation of equal rights, they start out with declaring that "All men are free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They then state their grievances, and the means by which they had attempted to redress them; and finally declare these colonies "free and independent," and pledge themselves, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to support that declaration. We are now reaping the fruits of that declaration. The authors of it have all passed away from among us. Little more than a year has elapsed since CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, after having lived to see more than the greatest visionary of that day ever predicted, full of years and honor, was carried to the tombs of his ancestors, amid the blessings of a free people. They are gone, but their memory lives. I said they had nothing but liberty to gain by success. They have gained more; they have gained a name, which will live when centuries shall have passed away; and wherever liberty exists, there will their names be remembered and revered.

But what has been the situation of our country since that time? And what is it now? Ever since the Union of the States, and the formation of the federal constitution in 1788, she has been going on increasing in power and wealth. Her commerce extended to the four quarters of the globe, her sails whitening every ocean, and her vessels returning laden with the products of every clime; her citizens free, active, and enterprising, enjoying every privilege consistent with the safety of society and their own good; her internal resources almost unlimited; so powerful to fear foreign aggression, she has naught to dread but internal dissension. Of this there may be danger. In a country as extensive as ours, embracing all the varieties of climate and production, it is almost impossible to legislate for the whole without bearing hard upon some portion of community. Local feelings and interests must necessarily arise, and unless there is enough of good sense in the body of the people, they will be productive of ill consequences: for in troublous times there are not wanting daring spirits, ready to seize upon the passions and prejudices of the populace, and excite them to action, in the hope of deriving some benefit to themselves. This is not all fanciful.—Our horizon has not been always clear—dark clouds have passed over it; and although they have all passed away, yet it may be they were but the preages of the coming storm. Three times has our country been threatened with domestic war. During the administration of our beloved first magistrate, the Father of his Country, the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania excited fears for the stability of our institutions; but the prompt measures of the Executive, and the ready aid of the well disposed soon dissipated the danger. Twice since that time, both in the North and in the South, we have heard the loud murmurs of sedition; but they are now hushed. Thus far we have escaped the danger, but we should be wary of being lulled into security. As the danger is great, so should we be the more carefully guard against it. For this purpose intelligence should be disseminated among the people: an intelligent community cannot be deceived to its own injury. But above every thing else, the necessity for the preservation of the Union, should be impressed upon all. "The Union it

is, the Union is all we have to live by." The motto of every man; local feelings should be laid aside, and local interest sacrificed to the attainment of this object.—With it we are every thing; without it we will be nothing but jarring communities, and like the Grecian republics, we must at length fall by our own dissensions.

The present condition of our country deserves our particular attention. The influence we are at present exerting upon the nations of Europe, is immense. The American revolution was the germ of civil and religious liberty, and its principles are spreading far and wide. We see it in revolutionized France. The despots of the old world tremble under its influence, and if it continues thus to increase, the monarchies of Europe must soon become extinct, and in their stead republics arise to spread abroad their vivifying influence, and elevate man to that place in the scale of creation for which he seems designed. The fate of Europe is a great measure depends upon the continuance of our government. Should we not be careful? Should we not guard with a jealous eye our rights and privileges; and repel encroachments from whatever quarter they may come? The present aspect of affairs is not such as we could wish. The experiment now making upon the currency of the country, has produced great excitement, and caused much angry feeling. Whether it will be as successful as the friends of the President predict, or whether it will produce the ruin and distress which his opponents fear, time only can determine. One thing is certain, there is distress in the community, to whatever cause it may be owing, and there should be speedy and efficient relief. The matter now rests with the people, they must help themselves.

I turn now with pleasure to look at the affairs of our own State, "Pennsylvania, the key-stone of the Union." Who of you does not feel interested for her prosperity? For years past her situation has been far from prosperous. Burdened with a heavy and still increasing debt; her internal improvements unfinished and unproductive; and with no revenue except that arising from taxation—her prospects were any thing but cheering. Now, however, the prospects are brightening; her improvements becoming productive beyond expectation, and promising to become more so with the completion of the unfinished works, we may look forward in a few years in a great measure to relief from taxation. The friends of education are also in motion; and there is a spirit diffusing itself among the people which promises in a few years to furnish to all the blessings of education. Then may we expect to see, the at present but too well applied epithet of "Lafayette" removed from the name of Pennsylvania, and see her rank among the first for intelligence, as she now does for every thing else which goes to constitute a great state.

It has been well said—"there is no pleasure without alloy." At this season of rejoicing, we have also cause for grief.—Lafayette, "our country's friend," is no more. He has paid the debt of nature, and we are left to mourn his loss. His departure was not indeed unexpected, for he had lived to more than the ordinary age of man. Still we feel a reluctance in part with one so loved. He was indeed an extraordinary man. Born of a noble house, in the full possession of a princely heritage, holding a high rank among his peers, in the spring time of his existence, and moving in the voluptuous court of the gay Louis, amid scenes calculated to dazzle and enchant the youthful mind.—Yet Lafayette was destined to run a career widely different from the promise of his birth, and to win fame and honors in the cause of freedom, which shall endure while liberty exists, and before which the glittering pageant of both coronet and crown must sink into nothingness. But his history is that of our country, and inscribed upon one of its fairest pages, & his name is too inseparably connected with the principal leading events of our revolutionary struggle, to need our feeble Eulogy; a name which, associated with that of Washington, will live forever, and be a bright light to the oppressed of every age and clime.

Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended, but my subject must be my excuse. "Our Country" is a theme which never tires. Permit me then to offer you my congratulations on being citizens of such a country. May the sun of her prosperity never set, but may she go on in the full tide of success, and show to the world what man, enlightened by intelligence, and under the direction of proper motives, is capable of performing; and above all, may the Union, the pledge of her success, be preserved inviolate.—This is my heartfelt wish. To borrow the language of a distinguished Senator: "When my eyes are turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dismembered fragments of a once glorious Union, on States dissevered, discolored, belligerent—on a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched, it may be, in fraternal gore—let their last feeble glancing glance, rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies bearing in all their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as—what is all this worth? or those other words of delusion and folly, Liberty now and forever, one and inseparable!"

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor:

It has long been a subject of regret to me, and I think to every friend of literature, as well as a serious evil to the community at large, that the business of school teaching, as it is in the country particularly, should be in such low repute as it really is. No one likes to be called a "country schoolmaster," nor even "schoolmaster." And why? Because the title carries with it no ideas of honor. And I think it ought to be a matter of deep regret, that a profession, which, from its nature, design and tendency, should rank amongst the highest; does actually rank amongst the lowest.

This state of things is no doubt owing principally to three causes: namely, the low estimate which the common people put upon learning itself, among whom teachers are called to labor; and, as a necessary consequence, proper inducements are not held out to persons qualified to teach, to embark in the business. And secondly, the great numbers who embark in the business, as a temporary occupation, whose qualifications and habits render them very unfit occupants for so important a station. And lastly, the want of proper exertions on the part of qualified teachers themselves. They make no united effort, as members of one common profession, to promote its respectability, increase its usefulness, nor to protect its rights. If they will not attend to these things themselves, it is not rational to suppose others will do it for them. How can they expect any other result from their supineness, than that the profession must remain in disrepute. If Doctors, Lawyers, &c. were to cease their exertions for these purposes, in relation to their respective professions, how soon would their utility & respectability vanish. I do not say that it is necessary that every teacher of a school should be a graduate from College. The duties of their calling do not require it, but there ought to be some method adopted by teachers themselves, so that it might be known by them, as well as the community at large, who were approved teachers, and who were not, in regard to character as well as literary attainments.

The question now occurs—how is this end to be attained. I would answer that much has, in other departments, and very much may be accomplished in this, by voluntary association. The people of color are being colonized on the coast of Africa; the Missionary is sent to all parts of the globe; the use of ardent spirits, with all its attendant consequences, is reduced more than one half, by the practical operation of this principle; and I cannot see why a radical reform may not be effected by the same means, in this.

Teachers are, necessarily, thinly scattered over the country, not one to every six square miles; they have but little social intercourse with each other, and more seldom any interchange of sentiment on the subject of their profession. In short, there is not that union, that sense of respect for the calling—that social, friendly, and profitable intercourse amongst teachers, that is necessary to render them, as a body, as intelligent, respectable and useful, as their own interests and the public good require. Now, if teachers were to organize themselves into a society, for mutual advancement, &c. many, if not all of these evils I have stated, might be removed, and the contemplated improvement obtained.

A period has arrived at which the adoption of some new measures is loudly called for—the introduction of the general school law. This law contemplates an universal improvement in the art of teaching. It contemplates that no person will be employed to teach but such as are qualified. In the execution of this law, teachers are to be the principal actors; and in order that the benevolent designs of our legislature be realized by the public, teachers should be prepared to act efficiently, as well as with credit to themselves. The law also contemplates uniformity in the method of teaching, as well as improvement; and indeed the former is essential to the advancement of the latter. I can conceive of no better means of obtaining this end, than by the frequent interchange of sentiment, mutual advice, and discussion.

In the pamphlet published by the Legislative committee, to whom was referred the subject of General Education, many excellent suggestions are made. The education of young men at our colleges, at the expense of the State, or gratuitously, model schools, &c. viewed as auxiliaries, would afford very important facilities to the profession; but considered as sources from which the State may be supplied with teachers, I do not consider them either expedient or practicable.

The business of teaching affords considerable opportunities for self-improvement; and Doctor Franklin would recommend that as the best and cheapest method teachers may therefore rise by their own exertions, at least with moderate aid from these auxiliaries, and under the fostering care of such an association as I am treating of, rise from the lowest school in the state, to the highest. If young men of limited attainments engaged in teaching, have not pride and energy enough to rise in this way, it is not probable they will ever become efficient teachers.

A connection of common schools with academies and colleges, has been considered desirable. I can conceive of no means more practicable and easy, than by a general association, under proper regulations, and embracing every grade of teachers from the highest profession down to him whose qualifications fit him only for the

a field opened up for the benevolent energies of those engaged in college and the higher schools, for disseminating useful knowledge, for promoting literature, science and morality amongst teachers, and spreading these blessings over the whole State.

I for one would propose, that a County Convention of Professors and Teachers be held; the expediency or inexpediency of such an association discussed; a plan devised; a constitution drawn up and adopted; and a society going into operation under judicious regulations, will shed a happy influence upon every corner of our state.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, thrown together a few scattered ideas upon the subject, by way of suggestion, hoping that some more talented and influential teachers may express their views, through the medium of yours, or some other paper, and that the subject will meet the approbation of teachers generally, and a convention called soon, say on some day of next Court week.

A COUNTRY TEACHER.

Fourth of July.

According to previous arrangement, a large and respectable number of the citizens of York Springs and its vicinity, accompanied by a number of strangers from different parts, assembled at the house of Moses Myers, to celebrate a day near to every American. Doct. WM. R. STEWART was appointed President of the day, and Col. Jas. R. NEELY, Vice President. At 2 o'clock, p. m. the procession was formed by Maj. John Wolford. Accompanied by the splendid band of Mr. J. T. COPPS, (of Philadelphia,) they repaired to a woods in the vicinity of town, where they partook of a collation prepared for the occasion by Moses Myers. After the cloth was removed, the Declaration of Independence was read by FRANKLIN GARDNER—and an appropriate Oration delivered by CHARLES KITTLEWELL; after which, the following toasts were drunk by the company, accompanied with music and cheering. About 5 o'clock, the company returned to town and dispersed in good order, nothing transpiring throughout the proceedings to mar the pleasures of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—It witnessed the birth of our nation; its continued celebration in 1834, attests the glorious maturity of a free, prosperous and united people.

2. *The Union*—It is the spring of our independence, and the palladium of our liberty; we will rally round it in the hour of peril and defend it with our lives.

3. *George Washington*—His devotion, sacrifices and services to the Union, have fixed his name forever upon the heights of virtue, and caused it to be enrolled amongst the benefactors of mankind.

4. *The Declaration of Independence*—Framed in the true spirit of patriotism; a lesson for future ages to imitate.

5. *Pennsylvania*—Rich in resources, and mighty in representation; may she ever preserve her honor from corruption.

6. *The Union of the States*—The grand policy of our government; may our statesmen always recognize and practise upon the principle.

7. *Domestic Manufactures*—May they be amply protected, and enjoy uninterrupted prosperity.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—May they be endowed with the same patriotism and power that the heroes of the revolution were possessed of.

9. *The Land we Inherit*—May it never be polluted with aristocracy, or ever be ruled by any allied power.

10. *The Press*—May it fearlessly maintain the rights of the people.

11. *Gen. Washington*—May every American possess the same fortitude, and be endowed with the same spirit of freedom; may he never be forgotten by the American people.

12. *Gen. Lafayette*—A tribute to his memory—once the bosom friend of the illustrious Washington, and the faithful friend of this republic—May his memory, associated with that of the Father of his adopted country, be deeply engraven in the hearts of the American people.

13. *The American Fair*—Their virtues nursed in the lap of freedom, keep pace with the glory and greatness of our Republic.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Doct. Samuel E. Hall. *Our Volunteers and Militia*—Always ready to rally around the standard of their country, for the defence, preservation, and protection of her citizens, her Constitution and her laws.

By Chas. Kittellwell. *The March of Intellect*—A safe guard in a free government; may it become conspicuous in the U. States.

By Doct. Wm. Stewart. *The Fair Sex*—The world was said, the garden was a wild, And man the hermit sigh'd, till woman smil'd!

By R. M. Galbraith. *Religion, pure and undefiled*—May she extend from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

By James McCosh, Jr. *Washington and Lafayette*—May the spirit that influenced their hearts, ever influence the bosom of every American.

By Moses Myers. *The Constitution of the U. States*—The strongest of governments, where every citizen has an equal interest in its stability, and an equal claim to its protection.

By Jacob Gardner, Jr. *Our Present Market*—May it be assisted by a ready market, sufficient to relieve us from our pecuniary distresses.

By Maj. John Wolford. May the people of Pennsylvania ever be on the watch tower of liberty, and never tolerate tyranny or oppression.

By Col. James L. Neely. *William Wirt*—Once the fearless and independent politician and profound statesman; may

come.

By Franklin Gardner. *The Union*—"Amalgam the men that draw divisions rise, The Union one, and one division criss; Shame on the sex, with which those feuds began, The girls are all for 'union'—with a man!"

By R. M. Galbraith. *The Memory of Washington & Lafayette*—who have paid the great debt of nature—may their virtues ever be remembered.

By T. A. Godfrey. *General Lafayette*—May the inestimable services be rendered to the U. States during the revolutionary struggle be duly appreciated by a grateful people.

By E. Garretson. *Our Navy*—The pride of our country, and the terror of our enemies.

By Henry Whitzell. Health to the sick, honor to the brave, success to true lovers, and freedom to slaves.

By Dr. Samuel E. Hall. Gentlemen—permit me to offer a sentiment to be drank in memory of our departed friend and benefactor—Major General Lafayette:

The memory of Maj. GEN. LAFAYETTE, the last of the Generals of the army of the American revolution, the brave, the virtuous and the good; Americans, mourn his exit; shed a tear to his memory, in commemoration of the important services rendered our country in the revolutionary struggle for independence. In the hour of peril and danger, he was our friend, our benefactor, and our protector; he fought in our battles; and his blood and his fortunes were voluntarily offered up as a sacrifice in our cause. Such devotedness and disinterested benevolence, in the cause of freedom, republican principles, and equal rights, deserve the united voice of the American nation, in singing a requiem to his ashes.

By Dr. Pfeiffer. *Washington*—Father of our country and watchman of our constitution. General Lafayette—his compatriot.

By Wm. F. Bonner. *The President, the Bank and the Senate*—When the people speak, let them keep silent.

By C. Kittellwell. Our kind Host and Hostess.

By Jacob Gardner, Jr. *The proprietors of the ground on which we celebrate.*

By C. Kittellwell. *The President and Vice President of the day.*

By J. Gardner, Jr. *The Musicians of the day.*

By Franklin Gardner. *The Orator of the day.*

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY

Charles Kittellwell, Esq.

At Petersburg, (York Springs), July 4, 1834.

If any existing circumstance could inspire me with sufficient confidence to perform the duties assigned to me this day, I could find it in beholding around me such a vast crowd of my fellow-citizens. With me, joint heirs and legal representatives of one of the most industrious, noble and enterprising band of patriots that embellish the pages of history—worn down by the oppressive measures of their rulers in their native land, they sought an asylum in the deserts of America—choosing rather to encounter the dangers of the sea, a wilderness inhabited by savages and wild beasts of prey, than to submit to the oppression they felt at home. The dangers of the sea, a savage neighbor with the tomahawk and scalping knife, were not all the difficulties which presented themselves before them, but a howling forest, uncultivated and destitute of any cover to shelter them from the gathering storm, or affording them the immediate necessities of life—Thus situated, surrounded with dangers on every side, they would have been satisfied and contented under the prospect of a happier day shortly arriving, had not tyrannical power, through its unjust measures, followed them into their solitary retreat. They begged, they prayed their mother country for a redress of their grievances; they remonstrated, but all in vain; their cries were not heard; their prayers were not granted, and their remonstrances were treated with contempt. All hope of reconciliation vanished, and a recourse to defensive operations only remained, to secure their just and natural rights.

On the 4th day of July, A. D. 1776, a day made sacred by the convention of a virtuous, noble and patriotic band of heroes, who, fully sensible that all men were born free and equal, arose from that humble situation in which they had been placed, seated themselves upon the loftiest pinnacle of the temple of fame, and in the words of their declaration, pronounced the colonies in America to be free and independent; pledging their lives, property and sacred honors to carry that assertion into effect. The sound of their declaration flew with amazing rapidity, took possession of every patriotic American's breast, inspiring the youth with hope, the soldier with ardor, and the aged and infirm with confidence, to press forward in the cause of their national rights and freedom. A day made sacred, also, by the blood of thousands, shed in the struggle which followed; and a day made sacred, in an especial manner, by the blessing of Divine Providence, in the establishment of that liberty and independence sought and fought for, and in the many blessings conferred upon our common country and upon us at this day, a happy people.

Fellow-citizens, taking into consideration the hardships, the disadvantages and difficulties encountered by our forefathers, in prosecuting the war which followed the declaration of independence; the glorious result of that war; the value of that legacy which they bequeathed and handed down to us, you will not be astonished that a world of slaves should admire their virtue and patriotism and envy our situation. Nor that we should meet together to exult and rejoice upon the annual return of this day, made glorious by its giving birth, fifty-eight years ago, to the means of establishing America, our native land, among the most prominent nations of the earth.

Upon the Declaration of Independence, hundreds rallied under the banners of its authors, determined with them to defend the sacred rights of their country, or perish in the attempt. Great Britain, our mother country, a mighty nation, in the summit of her glory, grown old in victory—whose numerous and veteran armies had humbled the first power in Europe—whose fleets covered and ruled the ocean, and who commanded half the wealth of the world, declared war against what she termed her rebellious subjects in her North American colonies. You may easily conceive how unequal was the conflict that was about to take place. America, in the infancy of improvement—inhabited by a few husbandmen who had been taught obedience to her invader; almost destitute of clothing, ammunition and arms for her soldiers; and with no permanent system of funds; want of experienced officers and disciplined soldiers, and her army small. Thus situated, Congress appointed George Washington to the command of its thinly scattered army. Great Britain, in the mean time, from her powerful resources, landed upon our shores her veteran troops, calculating on an easy and sure victory; in short, a delicious frolic in the Western wilds of America.

The appearance of the British army, would have struck terror and dismay, and consequently, disgrace into any but the true sons of freedom. Such was the American army; relying on the justice of their cause & their God, they waited their approach with the utmost composure. They beheld them approach with all the pomp and parade of military renown. The banners of America were unfurled to meet them. They met, and whether at Bunker's Hill, at Brandywine, at Princeton, at Monmouth, at Germantown, or at other places during the war, Gen. Washington, with a Lafayette, a Wayne, a Lee, a Gates, a Morgan, and his associate officers in arms, and the American army, they behaved with that intrepidity and valor worthy the cause for which they contended. The conflicts were great; the carnage awful. Blood flowed in profusion; many were slain—

"Arms on armor, clashing, brayed Horrible discord; and the maddening wheels Of brazen fury raged!"

Victory remained uncertain until the 19th day of October, 1781, when the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, at York town—which made the victory complete, put an end to the war, and America was free!

In this unequal struggle, Gen. Washington established for himself a civil and military renown, which no other name upon the annals of history has ever equalled. Although Alexander almost conquered the world, and Bonaparte many kingdoms and countries, and added wealth to their empires, yet their subjects were slaves. Washington saved America from the control of tyrannical power, and her sons are free. While the former fought for victory to acquire wealth, distinction and honor through the grasp of unlawful power, Washington fought to obtain peace and equal rights for himself and his brave countrymen. Well may his country erect monuments and statues to his memory. Brass and marble may express his glory. They will decay and perish. History and eloquence shall rear to him more durable trophies. Historians, said an eminent divine, shall immortalize their page with the name of Washington, and future orators shall quote it with the names of Epaminondas, of Arctides, and of Cato, to illumine their discourse and to enforce by great examples the virtues of a disinterested and heroic patriotism; but his most lasting and most noble monument shall be the affection of his countrymen, who will transmit their admiration of him as an increasing inheritance to their latest posterity. The names of Washington and his associate officers in arms, shall forever remain to be surrounded with a halo of glory, (Washington in the centre,) which shall eclipse the splendor of Kings and their subordinate heroes in arms. Their names shall remain with time, and their virtues with eternity.

Nor were the American troops less conspicuous. Often reduced to a fraction, by their many engagements with the enemy, often almost without hope of success, yet they continued to endure their distress; fatigues and hardships, with the true spirit of soldiers; fought with the bravery of veterans, and are fully entitled to share their due proportion of fame, with their noble commanders.

But why dwell longer upon noticing the American revolution? Historians have fully recorded its particulars. But let us rather view its effects, by estimating the value of that legacy handed down to us, with supreme delight, upon the almost enthusiastic rejoicings of our forefathers at that period when the war terminated, peace was restored, and they made sole proprietors of the new world, and called upon to establish its liberties upon the firmest foundation.

Being naturally prepared and qualified by experience, they found this duty no hard task. Acquainted with the oppressive measures of a tyrannical government, which they had left; the blood and treasure which it had cost them to obtain this authority; they instituted a government for themselves, based upon equal, civil and religious rights and privileges, to all conditions and denominations of its citizens. Under the happy influence of this government, America has arisen to its present rank amongst the nations of the earth, and to its present prosperous condition.

Under its protection, our fertile country from Maine to Mexico exhibits one continued scene of action. Industry finds ample scope through every avenue of useful and mechanical enterprise. Look around you, upon the bountiful plenty with which our fields are covered—our meadows are green, and our pastures plenty; our waters are sweet and our food pleasant; our cities and towns flourish and exhibit the bustle and stir of busy

life; merchants and mechanics are traversing their streets in pursuit of their various speculations; the delicious fruits and various productions of foreign countries, are seen amidst the merchandise, and the flags of different kingdoms and countries are waving in their harbors. Our agriculturalists are seen amidst the crowd, vending the extra produce of their fertile, cultivated farms, or exchanging them for foreign productions. The broad spread sails of our vessels are seen upon the ocean, floating our commerce into the markets of almost every nation. Extensive and numerous manufactures have been established.—Great internal improvements have been made—all combining in one common interest to strengthen and enrich the government, and secure the convenience, comfort and happiness of every branch of its department.

But these are not all the blessings we enjoy. Churches and Colleges are scattered amongst us, for the religious and moral instruction of all classes and denominations of its citizens. Our free institutions have been in a flourishing condition. America at peace with all the world, and in the full tide of prosperity; affording to every one of its citizens, the full opportunity of calmly reposing under his own vine and his own fig tree, and none to make him afraid.

These, with many other blessings we now enjoy, constitute the value of that legacy handed down to us by our fathers, who purchased it with the best blood of our country, and which has caused this day to be set apart as a day of general festivity and joy throughout the United States. And here I would ask, can any American be found, that, upon contemplating the scenes of the revolutionary war in America, does not feel a glow of that patriotic spirit which led our sires to victory and to peace; or, on contemplating the blessings we enjoy, that does not find his countenance lighted up with an involuntary smile?

But whilst we lay basking in the sunshine of prosperity, let us reflect that we are subject to be overtaken by the storms of adversity; and that it becomes us as dutiful sons to guard with watchful eyes any encroachment upon our political rights and liberties, by a foreign or domestic foe. In order to be qualified for this arduous duty, let us cultivate and cherish the true patriotic principle which led our fathers to liberty and independence. Like them, keep the love of our country sacred before our eyes, which constitutes the soul and essence of every patriotic principle. With them, acquire sufficient knowledge of human nature, to be capable of connecting and associating together, upon republican principles, an extensive chain of far-lying and contending interests, into one system, for the government of a nation. Upon these two points, and the favor of Heaven, hangs all our future political prosperity.

Whatever benefit may be derived to a free government by party spirit, it is only to be found when it acts as a check; when it exceeds that bound, it creates animosities, contentions and strifes, and becomes dangerous in its political effect, by carrying the ambitious views of individuals beyond their proper sphere of action, and causes them to lose sight of the most sacred rights of their country. Their ambition for power strengthens. All their influence, however extensive, or powerful, is applied solely to the defeat of their opponents, and their success, however ingloriously obtained; and should it extend to the destruction of their government, it only strengthens their ambition and excites them to seek new conquests. In this, we have a striking example in the celebrated Caesar of Rome, who arose but from a humble situation, became ambitious, through his many victories, to conquer the world; and in the civil wars which he created in the Roman commonwealth, wherein Pompey and Brutus opposed him, and in which he finally lost his ambition, in his death,—by Brutus. Many instances may be found in all kingdoms and countries, of ambitious men seeking fame by unlawful stretch of power, and many partially succeeded. Amongst the most successful may be found Alexander, Caesar and Bonaparte. Yet none were ever satisfied! Such is the disposition of man, whose cravings after power are always most insatiable when he enjoys the greatest share; and hence the necessity, in a free government, where the people are sovereign, to guard every avenue which might open to admit ambition to approach their throne. For want of this precaution Rome, Athens, Carthage and Switzerland fell a sacrifice to the unlawful grasp of power.

But, my fellow-citizens, in a free government, the diffusion of general knowledge among the people, is one of the most permanent bases upon which its continuance can rest. Then it must rest on the virtue of its citizens. This virtue can only be established by education; for, where knowledge is wanting, judgment must be imperfect, and the natural rights of man cannot be understood; consequently a government cannot be sustained upon the principles of equity and justice, by a people who are unacquainted with the principles of that government.—By education we know ourselves and our interests, we are also taught to know the interests of our neighbors, and the interests of the community with which we are associated. We are also taught to know the interests and dispositions of the human family throughout the earth. We are also taught to know the value of social society. This brings us to the love of our country—which constitutes a moral, patriotic virtue.

bearings that all the combined interests have upon the whole.—Rules and regulations, founded upon equity and justice, to govern the society for which they are made, constitute the political government of that society, or country, which they govern; and should time or circumstance

require to add to or diminish from the rules of that government, the people are qualified to make that alteration, without affecting the interests of the government. But destitute of this information, and having a Government to protect and defend, the people are in danger of being imposed upon by the designs of the ambitious, and led to their own destruction. Here, the commonwealth of Rome furnishes another striking example: Having depended upon her wars and victories for a great length of time, she brought famine upon herself; her people became superstitious and ignorant, and were easily prevailed upon to sacrifice their liberties at the shrine of ambition, to bow before a crown and kiss the hand of a Tyrant who held a golden sceptre! Again, among the Eastern Despots, who hold the lives, liberties and property of their ignorant subjects in control, we have another striking example; and a convincing conclusion, that upon general knowledge, much of a free government is sustained.

Let us, in conclusion, resolve to cherish the diffusion of general knowledge; to guard against an improper influence of party spirit; to cherish the principles of our fathers; to remember with pious emotion, their patriotic piety, virtue and morality; to fully estimate the value of that legacy, achieved at so great a price, and bequeathed to us.—That, by imitating their example, we may continue to inherit their blessings, and hand them down to the coming generation, pure and unadulterated; and add to our resolution, our most sincere prayers, that they may pass from generation to generation, in their pristine purity.—so that, when a thousand annual suns shall have rolled over the heads of a happy people, America may continue to be, as at this day, an asylum worthy the oppressed of all nations to seek—A LAND FOR THE FREE, AND A HOME FOR THE BRAVE!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Robertson made his 18th aeronautic ascent on the 4th of July from Castle Garden. He left the Garden at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes, amid the cheers of thousands in the Garden, and tens of thousands on the Battery and the neighboring piers and houses, as well as in vessels, steamboats, small boats, &c. Soon after clearing the walls, he threw out a bag of ballast, after which he rose rapidly and beautifully for about 15 minutes, his course inclining westward, when suddenly he entered the clouds, and in a moment more the balloon was invisible. He still continued to rise, till he had gained the height of three miles, with the sun shining in glory upon the ocean of clouds beneath, while above was the blue expanse, constituting, altogether, he says, a scene which it is impossible to describe.

About half past five, he again made his appearance below the clouds, not where he entered them, but several miles to the Eastward. Consequently, the current of air above the clouds must have been directly opposite to that on and near the earth's surface. The wind now carried him to the Westward, and he continued to float along, at a moderate distance from the earth, till he had crossed the East River, and arrived over Manhattan Island, three or four miles North of the City Hall. He then threw out more ballast, and ascended rapidly, till he again entered the clouds, and was lost to the eye of the beholder. After rising to about his former maximum height, and judging himself wasted near the ocean, he made his final descent, and landed without accident on the farm of a Mr. Morris, about two miles South of Newtown, L. I. He returned to the city the same evening, and arrived at Castle Garden about half past nine o'clock. Mr. R. remarked to us that although this was his 18th ascent, he had never passed through the clouds before, having always, until now, had clear weather. The ascent was on the whole a very fine one, and highly satisfactory to the thousands who witnessed it.

We forgot to mention that when over Long Island, Mr. R. was very much annoyed by the firing of cannon, perhaps at the Navy Yard. Every discharge made his balloon shake like an aspen; and at times, he was not without apprehensions of danger from the circumstance.—The increase of his distance from the earth, did not diminish the effect of the concussion.

There can be nothing more touchingly beautiful, and more creditable to the vein of pure feeling which runs in the hearts of the American people, than the spontaneous burst of sorrow, and the warm and affectionate terms of regret, with which the death of the great LAFAYETTE has been every where received. Like the spell of enchantment, it has for a moment seemed to calm the hurricane of party passions; it has penetrated profoundly into the bosom of our countrymen, and drawn forth from the secret fountains of unadulterated feeling, the true expression of ennobling sentiments and sympathies, such as they ought ever to be, the true type and mirror of the human character, unmarred by sinister motives, unalloyed by impure associations.

N. Y. Evening Star.

The Dying Scene.—A correspondent of the London True Sun, mentions the following incidents as connected with the last moments of Gen. Lafayette:—

An apparent amelioration had taken place in the poor individual's sufferings on Monday, but at midnight all the alarming symptoms returned with redoubled vigor.—A devouring fever, oppression of the chest, great difficulty of breathing, with a death-like cough. At two o'clock a poultice was applied on the chest. "What are you applying there?" inquired the patient; "is it another blister?" "No General, a poultice," "C'est bien!"—[It

is well.) These were the last words of Lafayette. The death-rattle soon followed: the dying man for a few moments breathed more freely and then serenely sunk to death, in the arms of the honorable M. Clouquet.

A few days ere his death, a British gentleman visited him in his sick room. They spoke of America, and the veteran's eyes sparkled with their wonted fire; they alluded to France, and he mournfully shook his head "Beloved, but betrayed country," exclaimed he, "I fear thou hast yet many terrible struggles to undergo, ere thy goal of liberty is attained."

DANGEROUS PRACTICES.

We extract the following characteristic paragraph from the appeal of the Postmaster General, from the report of the Senate's Committee:

"My attachment to the illustrious patriot and hero, who presides over our public councils, is known. I have adhered to him in all his measures; and I am proud in the belief that the bitterness against me arises in no small degree from my devotion to him and the principles of his administration. The confidence which he has ever reposed in me; the kindness which I have so uniformly experienced from him, under all the changes which have taken place during his eventful administration; our coincidence of sentiment on all leading principles of national policy, have continued to strengthen that devotion; and while he is made the object of the most bitter opprobrium, I have no reason to look for kindness or candor from his enemies."

How mortifying to every American, is the prevalence of such sentiments as pervade the above quotation; it is no question of guilt or innocence, but to the charge of misdeeds is opposed the shield of attachment to General Jackson. No matter what is said or what is done, coincidence of sentiment with and devotion to the illustrious patriot, who took a humble part in the revolution, are deemed sufficient. This political anti-nomianism, is most destructive to public morals, and should be frowned upon by every patriot. U. S. Gaz.

A plain speaking man popped in upon us on Saturday to inquire, "what did the Globe now about the General Post Office." We looked at the filthy affair and found that it was silent upon the matter. "That unanimous vote of the Senate," said the Enquirer, "that was a smasher—it has accented up the whole of 'em."—*Id.*

Another direct and high-handed interference of President Jackson, in attempting to control public opinion, by meddling in local elections, has lately been exposed in Natchez. It appears that a prospectus was recently issued for publishing a new Jackson paper in that city, designed to support a National Convention, and all the late measures of the Executive. It purported to emanate from James Good, a man whom nobody in the state is acquainted with. The prospectus was printed in Washington, and copies were scattered in Natchez, franked by President Jackson. Thus, it appears that the "last of the Romans," the "greatest and best," is actually engaged in electioneering in his own behalf. What a dignified occupation for a President!—*Alex. Gaz.*

The President of the U. States has, we understand, left this city on a visit to "the Hermitage," his residence in Tennessee, whence he does not propose to return before October. *Nat. Int.*

It is mentioned, as one of the facts showing the operation of the measures of the Executive, that the ship America sailed from the port of New York, a few days ago, for Liverpool, with one hundred and fifty stowage passengers, being emigrants returning from the U. States, after taking a look at them. These men, it is suggested for the consideration of the President and his advisers, have been bought up by the Bank, and shipped off, in the same manner that merchants have failed, and local banks stopped payment, for effect! *Id.*

In the Procession at Richmond in honor of the memory of LAFAYETTE, Chief Justice MARSHALL walked as one of the pall-bearers.

Reception of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN by his Constituents.—The fellow-townsmen of this gentleman, anticipating his return on Thursday, repaired to Elizabeth Town Point, for the purpose of escorting him to his home. The Newark Daily Advertiser says:

"A large number of the citizens of Elizabeth promptly united in this expression of respect. This body of citizens, little short of five hundred, collected at the wharf, was organized as an escort, under the direction of Major ISAAC BALDWIN, of New Ark, preparatory to his landing; and superb carriages were provided for himself and lady. The flags of the steamboats and other craft at the wharf and about the Point, were unfurled and displayed for the occasion. When the steamboat approached from Amboy, a salute was fired, and as our distinguished Senator again touched, after so long an absence, the soil of his adopted country, he was hailed by cheers which made the velvet ring, and seemed to know no bounds. He was immediately taken by the hand by Ex-Governor Williamson, William Chetwood, Esq. Mayor of Elizabeth, and by John Taylor and Stephen Dodd, Esqrs. of New Ark, on behalf of the citizens."

And universal cheers were returned from the steamboat as it circled from the wharf, and a new burst of applause from the multitude on shore greeted the expression with double enthusiasm. Mr. and Mrs. F. having been seated in their respective carriages, (Mrs. F. having been accompanied by a party of ladies,) the whole company, comprising a cavalcade of upwards of fifty persons, followed by a long train of vehicles, forming together a procession of unexampled length in this country, proceeded towards Newark. Passing through Elizabeth Town, the peals of the bells and the repeated acclamations of the multitude, figured the idea of a triumphal march. After the conflicts of an extraordinary political contest, scarcely paralleled in our history, assailed as he has been by a pensioned press, and the gross invectives of a corrupt and factious party, this expression of the attachment and confidence of his constituents was most properly given, and must have been as grateful to Mr. Frelinghuyssen as it was unexpected and unpremeditated. Honor was never more worthily bestowed."

THE MORMONS IN MISSOURI. Current information from Missouri confirms the apprehensions entertained of the breaking out of a furious Civil War between the Mormons and the residents of Jackson county, in the State of Missouri. The Fayette Monitor, of the 21st, says "By our next number we anticipate something (on the Mormon controversy) in an authentic form. 'The People may look for the worst.'"

The Missouri Enquirer (printed at Liberty) of the 18th June, says, that, on the Monday preceding, a Committee on the part of the citizens of Jackson county, and one in behalf of the Mormon People, met at Liberty, to take into consideration the subject of compromising the difficulties which occurred in Jackson county last Autumn. No compromise was effected, however, notwithstanding the exertions of the People of Clay county, (in which Liberty is situated,) a committee of whom were appointed to act as mediators. On the contrary, the excitement among the People was such, that the conference was, in consequence of it, obliged to be adjourned. The proposition made by the people of Jackson county to the Mormons, who were driven out of the county last Autumn, and about to re-enter it with additional numbers, in arms, is, to buy all the lands and improvements of the Mormons, at a valuation by disinterested arbitrators, to which valuation one hundred per cent. shall be added, to be paid within thirty days thereafter; the Mormons thereupon to leave the county, and not thereafter to enter it, individually or collectively. Or, the citizens of Jackson county to sell their lands to the Mormons on exactly reciprocal terms. To neither of these propositions were the Committee of the Mormons authorized to assent, nor does there appear any probability that either of them will be assented to. The Enquirer, after narrating these facts, gives utterance to the following melancholy foreboding: "It is a lamentable fact, that this matter is about to involve the whole upper country in civil war and bloodshed. We cannot (if a compromise is not agreed to before Saturday next) tell how long it will be before we shall have the painful task of recording the awful realities of an exterminating war." The citizens of Jackson, it appears, though inferior in numbers to the Mormons, are resolved to dispute every inch of ground; the Chairman of their Committee declared, at the Meeting in the Court House in Clay county, appealing to Heaven for the truth of his assertion, that "they would dispute every inch of ground; burn every blade of grass, and suffer their bones to bleach on their hills, rather than the Mormons should return to Jackson county."

The following account of a fatal accident, which occurred on the evening after this conference, evidently refers the disaster to the enmity existing between these exasperated parties:

From the Missouri Enquirer of June 18. INDEPENDENCE, Mo. June 17th, 1834. Messrs. Kelly & Davis: Having understood that you have received intelligence of the sinking of the Ferry Boat at Everett's Ferry, on the Missouri, last evening, together with a statement of the sufferings of those who happened to be on board, we, a part of those who escaped, have thought proper, for the correct information of yourselves and others, to give a statement of the facts as they actually occurred.

Eight of the citizens of this county, a majority of whom was a part of the committee that waited on the Mormons, in your town, on yesterday, embarked on board of the boat at about nine o'clock, it being perfectly clear, and the moon shining as bright as we ever saw it. Upon our embarking, the boat appeared to be in as good order as we ever saw it—the false floor was tight and good. After our having left the shore some two hundred yards, in an instant, as it were, the boat was filled with water. We are confident the boat struck nothing. Our impressions at that time were, and still are, that some thing had been done to the boat to sink her, as it was known that the committee from this county would cross at that point last night.

The names of the persons lost are—James Campbell, William Everett, David Lingh, Jefferson Cary, and a Mr. Bradburn. The two last were the ferry-men.

One escaping—Smallwood Noland, and Frisbie, Smallwood V. Noland, and a Mr. Frost—the last being the third ferryman. Those who escaped, we assure you, suffered much.

Respectfully your obedient servants, SAMUEL C. OWENS, S. V. NOLAND, THOMAS HARRINGTON

A DILEMMA. Our readers will bear in mind, that the great argument of the celebrated 'protest' was founded on the supposition that the Senate of the United States could not constitutionally censure the President, because if the latter had done officially

wrong, they, the Senate, were to sit as his judges in a high court of impeachment. Many persons were deceived by such an argument, and while they admitted the justness of the censure which the Senate had cast upon the President, they seemed to regret that the censure had come from that quarter; and the Jackson press took up the lamentation of the protest, and sighed 'like a broken bellows' over the perversion of senatorial duty which was manifested in the vote of censure. The whole pack was in full cry, the Globe leading the yelp, and the administration Senators following in regular order of precedence. Suddenly there was a pause—the Globe said no more about the court of impeachment—the opposition Senators, though daily slandered, were not vilified on account of the vote against the President—that matter was all hushed, and why? Because the whole of the senate, Jackson men and all, joined in a vote of censure upon the conduct of the Postmaster General.—This places the matter in a new light, and silence is the best mode of meeting the difficulty.—U. S. Gaz.

SORE OPPRESSION. The benevolent Mathew Carey states the following fact: "The ladies will, I hope, pardon me for an observation which applies to some of them, but I hope only a few. I have known a lady to expend a hundred dollars on a party; pay thirty or forty dollars for a bonnet, and fifty for a shawl; and yet make a hard bargain with the seamstress or washerwoman, who had to work at her needle or at the washing tub for thirteen or fourteen hours a day to make a bare livelihood for herself and a numerous family of small children. This is a sore oppression under the sun, and ought to be eschewed by every honorable mind. Let it be reformed altogether."

ANOTHER MURDER! It becomes our melancholy duty to record another death by murder in Frederick county. It took place in the city of Frederick on Saturday last; and we hope for the honor of the law and the peace and good order of our country, that the murderer may receive the punishment which an infraction of the laws require, regardless of the character of the person who has closed an infamous career by a no less infamous deed. We gather the following particulars from the "Examiner" of Wednesday last:

"Our peaceful, quiet and orderly city has at length been made the scene of a most foul and atrocious murder. On Saturday morning last, Mr. Bender, one of our constables, was aroused by one of the female inmates of a house of infamous character, and apprised that one of her guilty companions, living in the same house, had been murdered. Upon repairing to the spot, accompanied by a number of citizens, Mr. Bender found lying in the entry of a house on Fifth street, long known as the abode of the most abandoned of the female sex, the body of a woman who had evidently died in consequence of a stab which she had received in the back a little below the arm pit. The adjoining room and the entry bore unequivocal signs of a struggle, being both covered with blood. Suspicion having been directed to an Irishman named Joe O'CONNOR, as the probable perpetrator of the deed, the officers proceeded to his boarding house, where he was discovered in bed, apparently asleep. A dagger covered with blood and a loaded pistol were under his pillow. Having been heard before MICHAEL BALTZELL, Esq., he was committed for further examination. On Saturday morning, he was brought before the same Magistrate, who considered the evidence against him so strong as to justify him in fully committing him for trial. The excitement caused by this occurrence, in a community in which such outrages have been seldom committed, is as might be rationally expected, very great. It is due, however, to the prisoner, and to the impartial accomplishment of the ends of justice, that public opinion should be suspended until after the trial, to which he will, we hope, be speedily brought. We refrain, for this reason, from detailing the evidence taken by the committing magistrate."

The victim of this atrocious deed was, we understand, a married woman, whose husband, a respectable mechanic, named Gower, resides in Funks-town, Washington County. Her maiden name was MARY SPENKLE, and she was born in Gettysburg or Chambersburg, Pa. It is said, that she was, sometime since, induced to abandon her husband and children, and that a suit is now pending in Washington county court between her husband and her seducer. She had been living in Frederick not longer than a week or two.—*Carrolltonian.*

As an evidence of the great heat last week, we have been informed by a friend in the country, that in a grain field where the reapers were engaged in cutting down the wheat, they passed over a Partridge's nest, which was left exposed to the rays of the sun; and on retracing their steps in an hour or two afterwards, the young partridges were liberated from their shelterly prison and running about in all directions. *Id.*

The National Intelligencer says—We have seen somewhere an intimation that the Senate has, at this session, in regard to the matter of appointment, done nothing but reject nominations made by the President. The trouble to inquire what foundation there is for this grave accusation; and here are the facts: Of the nominations made by the President during the last session of Congress, the Senate refused to concur in seventeen, and confirmed four hundred and forty-nine. What a furious body is the Senate!

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the
Tailoring Business.
in the room over the office of SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esq. opposite the Bank, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line in a neat, fashionable, and substantial manner, at moderate rates; as he will receive the FASHIONS, quarterly, he feels confident of pleasing.
Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
R. MARTIN.
Gettysburg, June 30.

Atan Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the third day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, before Daniel Shaffer and Wm. M. Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.
On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule
On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of
SOLOMON BOWERS,
deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Asper, Amy, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plam, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel Bower, and Moses Bower, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 30.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—
Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalteriel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberham's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mant's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,
And a large and general assortment of
GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

Hard-Ware.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, at prices to suit the times, a large and very general assortment of
HARD-WARE,
embracing almost every article in the way of building.—Also,
TOOLS
Of all kinds, as follows:
Mill, Cross-cut, Wood, Hand, Tenant, Compass, Veneer, and Whip SAWS; Planes and Plane Irons; Chisels; Augers; Axes; Hatchets; Adzes; Squares; Files; Raps; Drawing Knives; Braces and Bits, &c. &c.—Also, best Jack Screws, and Coffee Mills (warranted); Anvils; Vices; Brads, Nails and Spikes; with a large assortment of
HOLLOWWARE,
Consisting, in part, of Kettles, Pots, Skillets, Griddles, Ovens, Tea Kettles, Bake, Stew, Sauce and Frying Pans— with almost every other article in the way of house-keeping.
Also—A LARGE STOCK OF
Hammered & Rolled IRON,
Consisting of nearly all kinds (warranted); Cast, Shear and Blistered Steel; Band, Strap, and Sheet Iron; Dearborn and Wagon Boxes; Andirons, &c. &c.
And, as usual, a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Stone, Wood & Queens Ware,
All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, June 23.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, for the cure

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 20.

LIVERWORT—Carpenter's Com-

pound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26.

BUCHU—Carpenter's Compound

Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and great of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26.

TRUSSES.—Holl's Patent Trusses,

and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared

and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st, 1834.

A. K.
Frederick Aboltz
Francis Allison
Samuel Armstrong
William Anderson
John Arndt
C. F. Keener

B.
Hannah Blakely
Samuel Butler
Jacob C. Bender
George Bushman
Josiah Bunker
Henry Bittman
John Barr
Wm. Breckenridge
John Black
John Bishop
Daniel Besserman
Samuel Beerd
Valentine Baker
Elias Buckingham
John Baker
Rev. Chas. Barnitz
C. T. Barbour
Frederick Boyer
Ann Bateman
Henry Brown
David Mackley
Adam Berg
Margaret & Hannah Blakely

C.
Jacob Culp
Joseph Cushman
Ann Chick
James Carr
Constables
Alex'r Campbell
Daniel Carl
D.
Jacob Dohler, sen.
Nicholas Dietrich
John Dutteroff
John Deardorff
Michael Dugan
Christian Dittenhafer
David Denmore
E.
David Essig
Samuel Evans
Jacob Ecker
Nicholas Eckenrode
F.
Jane Forney
Charles Fuller, esq.
James M. Fletter
David Flecher
Christian Fred
Adam Fehl
G.
James Gallagher
John Golden
Wm. Goshin
Robert Gray
Maj. Wm. Galbreath
Thomas F. Grammer
Robert Groder
H.
Hoz'h Houghtling, jr.
Wm. Hamilton
Martin Hollibaugh
Samuel Harper
Wm. Horner
Mary Heneel
Alex'r Harbaugh
Margaret Hollibaugh
Catharine Hoke
Henry Hart
Margaret Hammer
I. J.
Henry Hinger
Wm. S. Jenkins
Catharine Johnson
K.
Margaret Kitchen
Wm. Walker
WM. W. BELL, P. M.
July 7.

George Kohn
George Kelly
Violet King
P. Kelly
C. F. Keener

L.
Isaac Litener
Jacob B. Lyon
Abraham Linor
Henry Lefever
Elizabeth Larner
Doct. P. W. Little
M.
Wm. M. Master
Orris G. Moulton
Nancy Moughly
Martha Moughly
John Miller
Francis M. Nutt
John M. Master
Robert M. Gentry
Henry Munshower
Henry or Baltzer Min-
ter
George Myers
Peter Myers
Henry Meck
N.
John E. Nail
O.
Bernard O'Neill
Wm. Orr
Wm. W. Piper
David Rummel
David Roth
James Russell
Solomon Ritz
George Ross
George Reneker
S.
Hugh Scott
Nicholas Sultzner
Wm. T. South
Wm. M. Scott
Jacob Shuman
Margaret Sanders
Henry Smith
Polly Scott
Anthony Smith
Steel
Thomas Soures
Daniel Shuce
John Snider
Wm. Sietman
John Stewart
John Sturgeon
George Stump
David Sheets
T.
Jacob Strassbaugh
Christian Stoner
David Slentz
Jacob Swisher
Jacob Swabrooks
John Statter
George Strickhouse
David Troxel
Abraham Tobias
George Thomas
John Trainer
James Taylor
V.
Garret Vanorsdallen
Wm. Wisotkey
Samuel Wright
Daniel Wagner
John Wilson
Henry Whitmer
Wm. Williams
Margaret Weaver
John Wentz
Israel P. Wright
Wm. Walker
WM. W. BELL, P. M.
July 7.

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
TWO APPRENTICES
TO THE
Coach-Trimming Business.
Boys from the country would be preferred.
JOHN GEISELMAN.
Gettysburg, May 5.

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JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,
Office in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Ferry's Tavern.
Gettysburg, June 9.

NOTICE.

A Deed of Trust having been executed to the subscribers by SAM'L WRIGHT, (merchant,) of Menallen township, those having claims against him will please make them known, and those indebted will please come forward and make payment to the Assignees without loss of time.
C. F. KEENER, Assignee.
JACOB EYSTER, Assignee.
June 16.

MINERAL WATER.

PREPARED in Doct. Fahnestock's Patent Stone-ware Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
May 26.

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town

LIVE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.
STOCKTON & STOKES.
March 31.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, June 23d, 1834.

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner, BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. Henry SNYDER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,
PATENT MEDICINES,
and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.
Gettysburg, May 26.

FRESH DRUGS

AND
MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboge,
Cream Tartar, " Asiatic,
Epsom Salts, " Myrrh,
Glauber do, " Tragacanth,
Rochelle do, " Copal,
Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac,
Annatto, " Sassafras,
Aqua Fortis, " Scammony,
Camphor, " Asafoetida,
Calomel, " Elastic,
Castor Oil, Gall Aleppo,
enna, Isinglass,
Manna, Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric, Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol, Iceland Moss,
Flor Benoin, Opium,
Do. Camomile, Nutmegs,
Fisher's Rhiz, Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do, " Almonds,
Lee's do, " Aniseed,
Hooper's do, " Cloves,
Chapman's do, " Juniper,
Rush's do, " Lavender,
German do, " Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball, " Origanum,
Do. Root, " Pulgii,
Borax, Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root, Magnesia,
British Oil, Lavender Comp,
Antimony, Jalap,
Tartaric Acid, Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru, " Seneca,
" Salpeter, " Sassafras,
" Tarlington's, " Bergamot,
Batesman's Drops, " Lemon,
Opodeldoc, " Rosemary,
Coccolinea, " Spruce,
Gum Arabic, " Harleum,
" Benjoin, " Turpentine,
" Guaiacum, " Worm Seed,
" Shellac, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19.

THE GENERAL INSURANCE COM-

pany of Maryland,
With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,
HAVE opened an Office in Hagers-Town, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—
Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.
This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.
JOHN DAVIS, Agent.
Nov. 18.

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by
SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist,
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

LOUIS J. GODEY

HAS BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE
LADY'S BOOK,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
Containing Tales, original and selected; Moral and Scientific Essays; Poetry, from the best Authors; the Quarterly representation of *Lady's Fashions*, adopted in Philadelphia—*Colored Music*, of the newest style, &c. &c. Published regularly on the first day of every month, at No. 3, Athenian buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of Engravings, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year,) also, a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo Letter Press, and only Three Dollars per annum.
Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and Portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the Arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, & other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.
Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN.—The best materials and ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.
The literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of maudish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious women; Anecdotes, unobscured by indelicate insinuations; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the Work.
Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting FIFTY DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new Subscribers, and forwarding the cash for

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-Destroying Syrup,
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 20.
N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is as pleasant as to be palatable to children.

SAFARILLA.—Carpenter's com-

pound fluid extract of Safarilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood,